



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:

*Safeguarding
Hoosiers by
Planning,
Preparing and
Responding*

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THE HOOSIER RESPONDER

Volume 2, Issue 10

OCTOBER 2006

IDHS Coordinates Response to Disasters

Mother Nature has kept the Indiana Department of Homeland Security busy again in 2006.

Severe thunderstorms and torrential rains during the course of the year have already prompted several disaster declarations. Through it all, the IDHS Emergency Response Division has been leading the way in coordinating response activities and making sure that recovery assistance is provided to affected Hoosiers.

Not surprisingly for Indiana, the spring saw its share of strong thunderstorms. The most severe storms occurred in Central and Southern Indiana and prompted three separate disaster declarations by the U.S. Small Business Administration, which made its Disaster Loan program available to affected residents.

In fact, visitors from around the country who were in Indianapolis



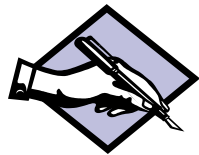
Above: State and federal damage assessment officials speak with Highland residents whose basement wall collapsed from the mid-September flooding. (FEMA Photo by Gene Romano)

for the NCAA Men's Basketball Final Four got a first-hand look at the potential danger of Indiana's springtime weather when a severe thunderstorm blew out many windows in a downtown building.

Another event in August did not result in a disaster declaration, but still tested the agency's growing response capabilities. A damaging storm that rolled into Porter and LaPorte Counties off of Lake Michigan prompted IDHS to deploy its new Mobile Command Center to Michigan City. This MCC deployment allowed state and local officials to work together much more efficiently as they responded to the event.

The most significant event of the year so far occurred in September. Although they are separated by hundreds of miles, Lake and Vanderburgh Counties were both hit hard by the same weather system that dropped huge amounts of rain in very short periods of time. This caused severe flash flooding in many parts of those two counties.

The methodical and thorough
(continued on page 7)



From the Desk of Director Dietz

"When it rains, it pours."

Many Hoosiers certainly understand that statement following a wet September that included torrential rains in several parts of the state, which created severe flash flooding and eventually prompted federal disaster declarations.

Through it all, staff from the Indiana Department of Homeland Security worked tirelessly to coordinate the state's re-

sponse and the subsequent damage assessment activities. It is now gratifying to see much needed assistance being provided to needy Hoosiers in the affected regions as a result of long hours by emergency response personnel from the local, state and federal levels.

These events also demonstrated in a positive way how important it is for local officials to communicate with the state in a timely fashion during and following a

disaster. The communication we received from Lake and Vanderburgh Counties as they were dealing with severe flash floods, combined with information from the National Weather Service which showed that the same weather system was responsible for both events, allowed the state to successfully make the case for a Presidential disaster declaration. This may not have been possible without that coordinated process of gathering
(continued on page 8)

All 92 Counties Complete Local Pandemic Influenza Response Plans

Indianapolis - The State of Indiana has reached another milestone in its pandemic influenza preparedness efforts with the completion of local pandemic influenza response plans by all 92 counties.

At the Pandemic Influenza State Summit earlier this year, Governor Daniels challenged all Indiana counties to create local plans for responding to a possible influenza pandemic. County officials used guidance and templates provided by the Indiana Department of Homeland

Security in the development of the plans, which include specific roles and responsibilities for various local agencies that might be involved in such a response.

"Since a possible influenza pandemic would be a worldwide event, it is crucial that plans are developed at the local level because the extent of state or federal assistance would be quite limited," said Indiana Department of Homeland Security Executive Director Eric Dietz. "We also know that a possible influenza pandemic will

require a multi-discipline response, which also requires advance planning and coordination among all local agencies."

The plans go beyond public health-related issues to also include issues related to other essential government services. Since a pandemic could potentially affect a large percentage of the population, the plans also consider how those services will continue to be provided with a drastically reduced workforce.

"While it is not possible to predict when a pandemic will occur or the severity of the next pandemic, it is possible to plan and prepare ahead of time," said State Health Commissioner Judith A. Monroe, M.D. "It will be critical for local public health agencies to work closely with their local partners in order to provide an effective response for the communities they serve."

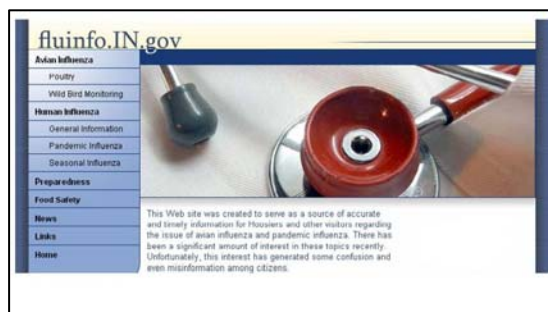
Source: IDHS and ISDH Media Release

Both the State of Indiana and the federal government have websites dedicated to providing the public information on pandemic influenza. Visit www.fluinfo.in.gov or www.pandemicflu.gov for more information.

PandemicFlu.gov



AvianFlu.gov



NIMS Corner....

[Click here to visit the U.S. DHS NIMS website!](#)
[Click here to visit the IDHS NIMS website!](#)

Thanks to the hard work of over 1,500 Indiana local and state agencies, Indiana successfully met the NIMCAST deadline of October 1, 2006. The submission included the state's receipt of NIMS compliance letters from all counties. With the baseline now completed, we will look forward to next year and a new NIMCAST format.

IDHS extends a sincere thanks to everyone who helped meet the NIMCAST deadline, including David Barrabee, a Homeland Security Planner with IDHS' Division of Planning. David continues to work hard to help state and local agen-

cies understand NIMS and NIMCAST. In recognition of his dedication, David was selected as one of five individuals to represent the state and local levels on the National NIMCAST Technical Assistance Committee.

In the coming months, counties will add more agencies to the NIMCAST system. Additionally, some counties grouped agencies together and stated they intend to separate agencies into individual accounts in order to follow more accurately their own respective progress.

Several modifications in the near future will make the NIMCAST tool more user friendly. The implementation timeline is not yet set but some changes are already implemented. Nevertheless, IDHS will maintain the questions from last year and address a series of new questions in future NIMS Corner sections.

For more information on NIMS or NIMCAST, contact David Barrabee, Homeland Security Planner, IDHS Division of Planning, at 317-233-6116 or dbarrabee@dhs.in.gov.

Disaster Mental Health Response Teams Created

Events such as 9-11, Hurricane Katrina and last year's tornadoes in southwest Indiana highlighted the desperate need for crisis counselors on the scene following a disaster. In response to this need, the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA), Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response partnered with IDHS to create a District Disaster Mental Health Response Team for each of Indiana's ten homeland security districts.

The district teams, led by a Team Leader and Clinical Director appointed by DMHA for each district, will respond to local, regional, state, and possibly national

disasters by administering psychological first aid and crisis counseling to disaster victims and other responders. Each team member must complete a daylong certified training session and NIMS IS-700. In addition, district Team Leaders must also complete a leadership training session and advanced NIMS courses.

Thanks to the leadership of Andrew Klatte, Indiana State Mental Health Disaster Program Coordinator, Indiana has approximately 400 individuals trained and certified statewide to serve on a District Disaster Mental Health Response Team.

IDHS and DMHA will continue to build the resources and knowledge of the dis-

trict teams by offering Basic and Advanced Psychological First Aid along with "train-the-trainer" courses this fall. Additionally, DMHA will create new tools to assist mental health disaster responders, including a Data Collection Book with FEMA required forms, and a Disaster Mental Health Intervention Field Guide.

The District Disaster Mental Health Response Teams are one more example of how Indiana is forging forward with its preparedness efforts that includes detailed response plans and trained responders to execute the plans.



Above: Members from Indiana's Disaster Mental Health Response Team were an integral part of Operation Hoosier Relief following Hurricane Katrina.

For more information about the Disaster Mental Health District Response Teams or specific district Team Leader information, please contact Andrew P. Klatte at andrew.klatte@fssa.in.gov or 317-232-7935 or Stephanie Stscherban at stephanie.stscherban@fssa.in.gov or 317-232-7846.

IDHS Urges Indiana EMS Not to Helicopter Shop

The provision of air medical aircraft across Indiana continues to expand. The service can make a dramatic difference in the outcomes following a life-threatening accident. However, the manner in which EMS dispatch centers call upon this type of service can create a recipe for danger.

Following an accident, an EMS dispatch center might call, in sequence, various helicopter EMS (HEMS) operators until one agrees to take a flight assignment, without sharing with subsequent operators the reasons why previous operators declined the flight. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) recently confirmed this practice, called "helicopter shopping", was a contributing factor in several HEMS accidents.

An HEMS operator might refuse a request for transport due to conditions such as poor weather, aircraft capabilities

or aircraft maintenance issues. A dispatch is "helicopter shopping" if it continues calling other operators without mentioning previous refusals and the reasons for the refusals until an operator, unaware of the entire situation, agrees to accept the flight assignment. The practice can lead to an unsafe condition in which an operator initiates a flight they would have otherwise declined if



they had all of the facts surrounding the assignment.

The reasons for refusal for an air transport can vary and may also have no bearing on another operator's decision to accept or refuse a request. Nevertheless, the only entity capable of determining whether a previous refusal has any bearing on accepting an air transport request is the operator that is currently receiving the request. Therefore, even if an operator's refusal is based on an operator-specific condition, dispatchers should share the reason for the re-

fusal to any subsequently called operators.

In order to maintain a safe and effective HEMS, IDHS encourages all Indiana dispatch centers to develop a procedure that ensures their dispatchers share all reasons for refusal of an air transport request to all operators contacted. Instead of dispatchers attempting to determine if the reasons for refusal are significant to subsequently called operators, this practice will make certain the decision to accept a request remains with the HEMS operator and better ensures they only accept requests that they believe they can safely conduct.

IIFC Adds Additional Expertise

The Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC) recently announced additional staff assigned to the center. They include Master Trooper Jeff Perkins, Sergeant Jack Bedan, Corporal Bill Warren and Captain Robin Nix. The duties of the new staff members include planning, collecting, analyzing and disseminating information and intelligence.

Master Trooper Jeff Perkins, Indiana State Police, graduated from Franklin Community High School and is a 30 year veteran of the state police. After high school graduation Jeff joined the US Army and served in Vietnam. During his tour he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and was awarded the Bronze Star, Vietnam Campaign Medal, Good Conduct Medal and Presidential Unit Citation. Prior to his IIFC assignment Jeff previously served on the Tactical Intervention Platoon, road patrol, undercover investigations and Gaming En-

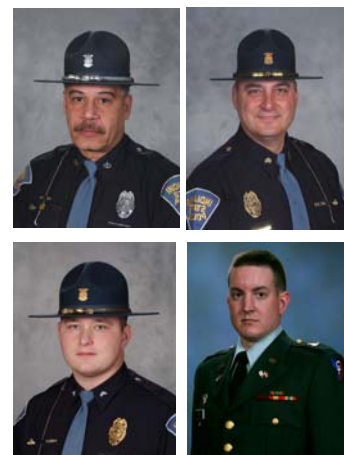
forcement Division.

Sergeant Jack Bedan, Indiana State Police, was appointed as a trooper in 1980 and assigned to the Lowell Post in Northwestern Indiana. He transferred to the Indianapolis Post in 1984 and was later promoted to the rank of detective. Jack was promoted to the rank of sergeant in 2000 and served as a crime scene investigator in Central Indiana. His crime scene investigation duties brought him into contact with numerous felony investigations including several high profile murder cases. He was assigned to the IIFC in 2004.

Corporal Bill Warren, Indiana State Police, is a 1996 graduate of Wabash College where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in psychology. After graduation he was hired as a civilian intelligence analyst for the Indiana State Police and he later was appointed as a trooper. Bill has served as a

road trooper, an investigator in the Gaming Enforcement Division and in the Post Command position at the Lafayette Post where he assisted the District Commander with the day to day administration of the Post on the midnight shift.

Captain Robin Nix, Indiana Army National Guard, is a 1989 graduate of Indiana University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science. Robin served as an intelligence specialist in the US Navy at stations such as the Pentagon and National Maritime Intelligence Center. Presently, Robin is an intelligence analyst and assigned to the Indiana National Guard's Counter-Drug Program. Additionally, he serves as a Signal Corps officer and commands a signal company in the Army National Guard. He is a graduate of the Naval Intelligence Specialist School, Army Officer Candidate School and Signal Officer's Basic Course.



Above: New staff members of IIFC include (clockwise from top left) Master Trooper Jeff Perkins, Sergeant Jack Bedan, Corporal Bill Warren, and Captain Robin Nix.

The mission of the IIFC, a division of IDHS, is to collect, evaluate, analyze and disseminate information and intelligence data regarding criminal and terrorist activity in the State of Indiana while following Fair Information Practices to ensure the rights and privacy of citizens. For more information or to report suspicious activity, contact the IIFC at 1-866-400-IIFC (4432), fax 317-234-4749 or at iifc@iifc.in.gov.

50 Ways to Save Your Fellow Firefighter

In 2005, there were 106 in the line of duty firefighter deaths. What can you do to help prevent them?

1. KNOW YOUR JOB !!
2. Drive responsibly
3. Risk nothing to save nothing
4. Know your apparatus
5. Act safely
6. Eat right
7. Wear your PPE
8. Stop at red lights / stop signs
9. Look like a professional
10. Know your nozzles
11. Train like your life depends on it
12. Wear your seat belt
13. Don't freelance
14. Be aware of your surroundings
15. Study tactics
16. Use ventilation wisely
17. Don't breath smoke
18. Risk little to save little (property)
19. Watch out for your partner
20. Be aware of your air
21. Take your tools
22. Know how to read couplings
23. Perform a size-up on every call
24. Weigh risk versus benefit
25. Understand fire behavior
26. Know our SOG's
27. Practice safe EMS
28. Know your tools
29. Be professional
30. Prepare mentally
31. Stay fit
32. Understand strategies
33. Don't speed
34. Maintain accountability
35. Protect the roadway
36. Don't take unnecessary risks
37. Know your knots
38. Make sure GPM's outdo BTU's
39. Train like you mean it
40. Know two ways out
41. Take care of your body
42. Recognize *flashover* - *backdraft*
43. Drive to survive
44. Train often
45. Be nice
46. Pay attention to details
47. Think SAFETY
48. Be decisive
49. Risk a lot to save a lot (life)
50. Follow local / state / federal laws

Written by Deputy Chief Billy Goldfeder, Loveland-Symmes Fire Department, Ohio. You can contact Chief Goldfeder through www.FireFighterCloseCalls.com.



October Spotlight...

HARRISON COUNTY EMA

Greg Reas is the Director of the Harrison County Emergency Management Agency. He started with the agency in 1994. Prior to joining the EMA, Greg was a district and regional sales and marketing manager for Ingersoll-Rand, traveling the nation as a light assembly specialist, and also a manufacturer's representative. Greg possesses numerous certifications, including ICS, EMA, terrorism, HazMat Technician, and Fireman I and II. In addition, he instructs extensive HazMat training for fire, EMS, Law Enforcement and other responders annually.

Harrison County EMA Progress:

- Utilized homeland security grant funds to:
 - Enhance communications by purchasing 800 MHz radios and utilizing

a JPS system.

- Create a HazMat response trailer and a decontamination trailer, which include protective equipment, gas monitors and radiological monitors.
- Purchase a large generator to run the EMA office, county EOC, and other buildings in the event of power failure.
- Purchase a portable light tower for night operations, which law enforcement and fire departments extensively use.
- Established a local RACES team, RACES repeater and acquired a HAM license
- Installed a siren system and developed a 10-year plan for expansion into portions of the county currently not served, which qualified the county as a "Storm Ready Community"

by the National Weather Service.

- Manages the county emergency communications radio network and negotiated with cellular companies to provide a new tower. In turn, the county rented space to the cellular companies, thereby keeping the cost of the EMA's operational budget to less than \$6000 a year.
- Worked with surrounding counties and the Louisville metro area on a regional communications plan.
- Worked closely with EMS to help develop and mass casualty plan prior to the arrival of a riverboat casino.
- Worked for a countywide 911 mapping system.
- Currently converting a donated mobile home into a Mobile Communications/Command Center.



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PERRY COUNTY EMA

Steve Hauser is the Director of the Perry County Emergency Management Agency. He accepted the position as agency Director in 1990 and possesses over 24 years of experience in emergency services. Steve started as a Civil Defense volunteer in 1981 and in 1982 joined the Perry County Memorial Hospital as an Advanced Emergency Medical Technician and eventually served as a Paramedic. In addition to his duties as an EMA director, Steve serves as Perry County's 911 Coordinator and Assistant Fire Chief of the Tell City Fire Department. He also holds certification as an emergency medical dispatcher. Steve manages approximately 100 volunteers with the Perry County Fire Rescue and First Responder Program, which pro-

vides services such as extrication, water rescue, and search and rescue throughout the county. Steve credits his volunteer staff of six assistant directors, volunteer First Responder Coordinator Sonny Faulkenberg, and EMA administrative assistant, Sandy Jarboe for adding a wealth of knowledge and dedication to emergency services in Perry County.

Perry County EMA Progress:

- Utilized Homeland Security Grant funds to purchase:
 - HazMat/mobile command vehicle
 - 800 MHz radios
 - Personal preparedness equipment for emergency response agencies
- Enhancing GIS capabilities
- Maintains fully equipped hazmat/mobile command vehicle, two fully equipped rescue vehicles with extrication that meet heavy rescue standards, a water rescue boat, first responder vehicle and a 4x6 all terrain vehicle.
- Formed a planning team of experienced individuals to assist with the identification of hazards and the development of a Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Assisted emergency response agencies in meeting their NIMS training requirements.
- Upgrade of outdoor warning sirens to alert the public faster by radio control activation through central dispatch.
- Instrumental in the development and completion of a countywide enhanced 911 system.



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Maximum Speed!

In the era of horse drawn apparatus, Emergency Responders had to drive those horses fast because of the significant delay caused by the entire process of response. It took time to hook up the team, respond to the call at 10 or 11 miles per hour, dig a hole in the street, and chop a wooden water main to draft from. All of those tasks may have caused an undue delay. However, those days are gone and so should be our race horse mentality!

How many times do we have to be faced with the same news and the same obvious conclusion? Every day the headlines scream loud and clear:

"Ambulance Overtakes on a Rural Road"
 "Two Fire Trucks Collide at an Intersection"
 "Engine Overtakes while Responding to Automatic Alarm"
 "Emergency Responder Strikes, Kills Citizen en route to Call"

Many of the alarms to which emergency service organizations (ESOs) respond are motor vehicle accidents. What are the lessons we have learned from thousands of such incidents?

1. Not wearing a seatbelt will greatly increase the rate and seriousness of injuries.
2. Intersections are very dangerous places.
3. Accidents caused by unsafe speed significantly increases the number and seriousness of injuries.
4. Excessive speed is frequently the cause, or at least an important factor, in most accidents.

Are we, as emergency responders, unable to learn lessons from the people we are charged to protect? It would seem so and that is unacceptable. We teach fire safety. Do we practice fire

safety in our own homes? Many of us do. We teach driving safety in classes with emergency responders and the public and we may, in fact, practice safe driving in our own vehicles with our family seat belted in next to us.

Why then are we unwilling to have these lessons translate to our own emergency responses? Don't we claim to be brothers and sisters in the emergency services? What is our most valuable asset? We talk a good game but our actions do not reflect those words. When are we going to recognize the foolishness of our actions during emergency responses and change our behavior?

Driving too fast is a combination of exceeding the posted speed limit, exercising cautionary speeds, ignoring weather or road conditions, poor judgment, adrenaline, radio communications, talk in the cab, and a dozen other factors. It all boils down to the emergency vehicle operator!

The question we must ask is, "How fast is fast enough?" This is the age-old question for emergency responders and there is no easy answer. Most state laws allow us the privilege of exceeding the speed limit with the caveat that emergency service responders do not endanger life or property and that they show due regard for the safety of others.

However, do most calls turn out to be true emergencies, where someone's life or property are in danger? Will traveling in excess of the posted speed limit make a profound difference in the outcome?

How much time is really saved by speeding 3 miles down the road through intersections and snarled traffic at

70 miles per hour as opposed to the posted speed limit or at a cautionary speed? How many emergency responders and the traveling public have we placed at risk?

The question has been asked at various training seminars, "Can't we be sued for not driving fast enough?" In today's legal climate, you can be sued for just about anything at any time. But how many times have you seen someone successfully sued for not responding fast enough? In contrast, how many serious accidents happen each year that kill and injure emergency responders and the public, that we are sworn to protect, by emergency vehicles that are driven in excess of cautionary speeds?

For decades, responding to and returning from the emergency scene has been one of the most dangerous times for emergency responders. So why are we reluctant to say that we need to place a limit on what we believe is an acceptable speed? Someone's life may be in danger! I suppose that could be the case, so the question we need to ask ourselves is, "Is it ok to place people's safety and lives in danger for what may or may not be someone's life in danger?"

So what do we need to do? We need to step back and realize that our total responsibility is to get our apparatus or ambulance from point A to point B safely, so we can perform the emergency task for which we were dispatched; not to get from point A to point B in the shortest amount of time. We are emergency responders, not race car drivers! Who is placed in danger when we exceed cautionary speeds? We are. If we don't make it to the emergency scene, who are we going to help, and who is it that we are going to



injure or kill along the way?

I constantly hear that "the traveling public does crazy things when we approach them" or "they fail to yield the right of way" or "that they do unexpected things". If we know that up front, then we need to drive defensively and watch out for them. How many people drive through your first response area in a day? Who is it going to be easier to train, our drivers or the traveling public? Most people will do the right thing if we just give them enough warning and time to react to our warning signals! Wear your seatbelt, be extra vigilant in intersections, and reduce your speed. After all, we are in the business of saving lives and protecting property. Not destroying them!

This is not about changing standard operating guidelines, changing state laws, or even training. This is about a cultural change that says we will protect our own first, and, at the same time, protect the public so that everyone goes home at the end of the day or the end of the incident.

How fast is fast enough? Perhaps if we stop using the word "Fast" when referring to emergency response and replace it with the word "Safe", then our racehorse mindset would change as well.

What is your Maximum Speed going to be? Is it worth the risk?

Written by Chief (Ret.) David A. Love Jr., VFIS Education and Training Specialist. You can contact Chief Love at chieflove@aol.com.

IDHS Employees Honored

IDHS Executive Director Dietz awarded the following employees bonuses for exemplary work. Each employee's division director nominated them for consideration for the state's "Agency Head Spot Bonus" program.

Dolly Watkins received her award for her excellent service in support of the Counter-Terrorism Security Council, the Indiana Emergency Response Commission, the IDHS Foundation and the Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center.

Brad Gavin received his award for excellence in overseeing high priority contracts and in working to resolve ethics issues for agency personnel.

Shelly Wakefield received

her award for outstanding effort and exemplary leadership in the creation and implementation of an effective application and inspection process for fireworks sales throughout the state.

Jay Penndorf received his award for outstanding performance in the development of the mandatory fire training curriculum.

Deidra Gordon received her award for outstanding performance as the IDHS procurement department assistant.

Carla Joiner received her award for creation of the IDHS motto "Secure Indiana". The motto will also soon appear on the IDHS Foundation license plate.



Left: Director Dietz recently awarded six IDHS employees with an "Agency Head Spot Bonus" in recognition of outstanding contributions to the agency. (From top, left to right: Dolly Watkins, Brad Gavin, Shelly Wakefield, Jay Penndorf, Deidra Gordon, and Carla Joiner.)

IDHS Coordinates Response to Disasters

cont'd from page 1

damage assessments that followed those floods eventually prompted Governor Daniels to request a Presidential disaster declaration for the two counties. That declaration was issued on October 6, making federal disaster assistance available for eligible flood victims.

IDHS continues to work closely with officials from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to assist those Hoosiers who were affected by those flooding events. Disaster Recovery Centers remain open in both counties and other recovery activities are taking place on a daily basis.

In the middle of those efforts, another weather system moved through Southern Indiana and again created significant flash flooding problems in parts of Clark and Floyd Counties. That damage eventually prompted another disaster declaration from the U.S. Small Business Administration.

With two months to go in 2006, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security remains prepared to respond to any additional events in this already busy year. The agency is also already looking ahead to the potential challenges that the coming winter months may bring.



Above: State and local crews tackle the tons of flood-damaged personal property left behind in Lake County. (FEMA Photo by Gene Romano)

From the Desk of Director Dietz

cont'd from page 1

information because the two events would have likely been treated as separate incidents.

Earlier this month, I had the opportunity to visit Lake and Vanderburgh Counties. I saw first hand how this teamwork is making a huge difference in the lives of our fellow citizens.

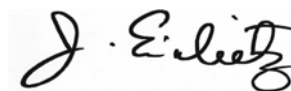
The statistics demonstrate this fact. In less than two weeks following the federal declaration, nearly 2,000 assistance applications were processed and nearly \$4-million in assistance grant money was disbursed to eligible applicants. By now, those totals have increased even more.

However, statistics do not tell the whole story. Rather, it's the heartfelt gratitude that was expressed to me during those visits that truly demon-

strate the positive impact of these recovery efforts. While I was personally on the receiving end of this gratitude, it was certainly meant for everyone who has played a role in helping these communities in the wake of these disasters.

So on behalf of the hundreds of Hoosiers currently being helped, I say "Thank you" to all who have been involved in this process.

We obviously don't wish for disasters, but we know they happen. When they do, Hoosiers should know that a qualified team of dedicated professionals is ready to act quickly and effectively. I already know this and I am proud to be a part of this team.




Check out IDHS Division of Training's calendar for all training opportunities at:
www.in.gov/dhs/training

Mark Your Calendar!



October 30

Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards/ Education Meeting

November 1

Counter-Terrorism and Security Council Meeting

Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center Meeting

November 8

Fire Prevention & Building Safety Commission Meeting

November 13

Indiana Emergency Response Commission Meeting

November 17

Emergency Medical Services Commission Meeting

November 29

EMA Directors Conference Call

December 5

Fire Prevention & Building Safety Commission

December 6

Counter-Terrorism and Security Council Meeting

Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center Meeting

December 11

Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards/ Education Meeting

Please welcome to IDHS...

Lisa Bradley, Procurement Manager
IDHS Division of Agency Support Services

Sarah Shugars, Secretary
IDHS Division of Training

Niki Theeuwes, Grant Coordinator
IDHS Division of Planning

To register to receive The Hoosier Responder via e-mail, [CLICK HERE!](#)



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The Hoosier Responder is a publication of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security. Please direct any questions or comments to the IDHS Public Information and Outreach Office at 317-232-6632.